

# Technology Executive Committee: Policies for accelerating climate implementation

Stephen Minas

Assistant Professor

School of Transnational Law, Peking University

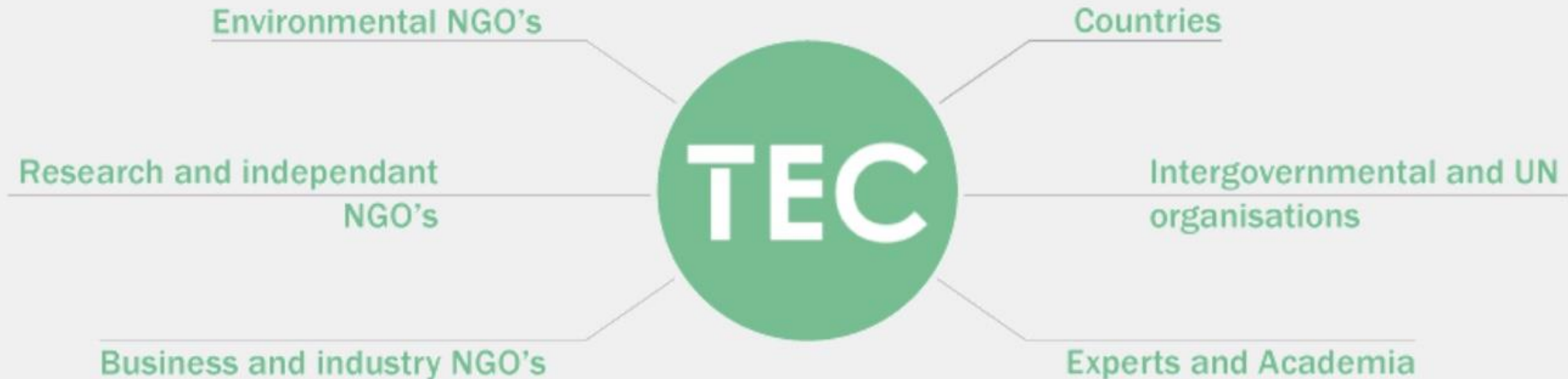
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# Harnessing broad expertise: Members, observers, task forces

- Inclusive mode of work
- Outcomes focus
- Platforms to mobilize expertise



# Task force work

- TEC Briefs
- Key messages to COP
- Inputs to SCF
- Evaluations of UNFCCC activities
- Inputs for GCF annual meeting
- Thematic dialogue preparation
- Etc



Adaptation  
technologies



Climate  
technology  
financing



Emerging and  
cross-cutting  
issues



Innovation  
and  
technology  
research,  
development  
and  
demonstration



Mitigation  
technologies



Technology  
needs  
assessments

# Using TEC products at Party & sectoral levels

- Directly informing policy processes & dialogues
- Inputs to NDC implementation tools
  - E.g. Law & Climate Change Toolkit
- Feeding in to sectoral consultations
  - E.g. climate finance



United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

TEC Brief #6

## Technology Executive Committee



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### Why this TEC Brief?

The increases in global investment that are needed to remain below a global temperature rise of 2 °C are estimated to be of the order of several hundred billion United States dollars (USD) annually between 2010 and 2029 for low-emission power generation technologies and energy efficiency in the buildings, transport and industry sectors (IPCC, 2014). A further USD 28-67 billion per annum is estimated to be needed as additional investment to adapt to climate change in developing countries (UNFCCC, 2008). Although the increases in investments needed are manageable, they are far above current levels of investment and would require a 90 per cent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions per unit of electricity by 2050 (IEA, 2014). Such an extensive transformation will require, in addition to reviewing and revising current electricity production and consumption patterns, a massive deployment of currently available and new technologies, some of which are yet to be developed.

Accordingly, transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy will require the scaling-up and mobilization of a broad range of public, private, international and domestic financial resources. Investment in the development and deployment of climate technologies will absorb a significant share of the scaled-up finance. The scale of investment envisaged is such that constrained public finances can only provide a limited share, with significant sources coming from the private sector, including the capital markets. However, public finance plays a crucial role in catalysing the necessary low-cost and long-term private finance, in addressing the risks that the private sector is unable to take and in investing in the early stages of climate technology development.

# Further opportunities through collaboration

- Deepened engagement with Technology Facilitation Mechanism
- Engaging new & additional IOs and financial institutions
- Addressing digitalization in climate technology
  - Energy, transport



Thank you !  
谢谢！

sm.minas@outlook.com  
@StephenMinas



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